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Handsome all-wool Imported BROADCLOTH, 46 inch,

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Fine 50 cent Silk

Tecks and Four-in-hands 250

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Pretty Silk and Plush Caps worth 75c to \$1.50. Carried from last season, to close

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Special sale of Slightly Damaged Umbrellas At less than value of stick alone.

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\$5.00 Buys a Handsome line Cheviot Coatslong lengths--perfect fitting.

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More Cloaks than all other houses combined Visit our Cloak Room--

Looking or buying.

Crop of '92.

Gen. Bigboom-I know nothing about

Hustling Correspondent—Well, give me an interview telling what you don't know about it.—Puck.

A fine see 1 of hair is an indispensible element of beauty. Ayer's Hair Vigor maintains youthful freshness and luxuriance, restores to faded and gray hair its original color, prevents haldness, removes dandruff, and cures scalp diseases. It gives perfect satisfaction.

## Special.

NEXT WEEK,

SWINGING 1-1 LAMPS River, to all Kansas points, on Ang. 30 and September 27, and these ex-

at low figures.

Beautiful

New Goods.

Elegant

Decorations,

from \$2.25 up.

Everything

Complete,

Hooks

Included.

These goods are lat-

est designs and ap-

proved styles.

Vase Lamps

your own price.



RIDICULED BY PRIESTS.

Council of Balamanca.

the Face of Vigorous Opposition— Queen fasbella's Trust in the Navigator.

The great picture, "Columbus Before the Council of Salamanea," by Barabino, is in the Orsini palace at Genoa, the birthplace of its subject.

The scene is one of the most humanly interesting in the history of the long

struggle which Columbus had to con-vince those in authority of his sanity. While he was following the court of Ferdinand and Isabella like a mendicant he was introduced to the notice of the great Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza at Salamanea. The cardinal, who was rather pleased with his idea, though he said it savored of heterodoxy, obtained for him an audience with the king. His majesty referred him to Fernando de Talanera, who summoned a junta of astronomers and cosmographers, mostly ecclesiastics.

They met his arguments with Biblical texts and quotations from the great theologians, and finally ridiculed him and walked away from him, after indicating their belief in no polite way that he was of unsound mind.

They reported that his project was foolish, and that it did not become the king and queen to have anything to do with it. The junta met him in the church of San Sebastian at Salamanca. Their view of the prophet was sustained by the king, but Isabella, more gentle, of higher and more devout nature, regretted that she might not give to the church of God new converts from



But, as it happened, she had no money concluded, had cost a prodigious sum. She found herself in debt even to her

His fleet, the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta, set sail on Friday. Aug. 8, 1492. After a long and perilous voyage, not the least danger of which was the threatened mutiny of his sallors, as has since become historical, land was first sighted on the evening of October Sixty Mittion Bushels of Wheat---A

This date is according to the old style calendars; in the new it was the 21st of October, which latter date has been chosen for the opening of the great ex-position, to be held in his honor 400 that State had such bountiful crops as

that State had such bountiful crops as this year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest their crop, and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the State. The wheat crop of the State will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels, and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye, barley and oat crops are made, and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn, and it is the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country like repairs of the opening of the great exposition, to be held in his honor 400 years later.

Spain has, therefore, been nine days ahead of time in celebrating the 400th anniversary of the great navigator's departure from Palos, on August 3, of this year.

After a bewildering and enchanting voyage of three months, the great admiral, leaving a fort on the Bay of Carracola, sailed January 4, 1493, for Spain, in the Nina, taking with him a number of natives and abundant products of the new land which he had found. His royal reception in Spain, his triling corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago, St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe cast of the Missouri rags, the thanksgiving of the good rags, the thanksgiving of the good queen and the widespread wonder of all Europe have all become matters of his-

30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for easiern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno J. Bryne, 623 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands. tory.

He made three other voyages to America, but he was doomed to suffering, nt, loss of royal favor and

A Heavy Load.

In Russia the present governmental exaction—under the name of taxes—from the agricultural peasant is under—in Seville when he died.

"Scrvate—me, "Christoferens." In his later gout, ophthalm on the agricultural peasant is under-

Isabella and Elizabeth.

atood to amount to about 45 per cent. of his annual product or earnings; and in Italy, although it is hardly fair to rize its government as despotic, are is burdened with a state may well honor Queen Isabella, that one-half of its annual returna—David great and unselfish woman whose one-half of its annual returns.—David A. Wells.

Awaksoing to a Great Trath.

The revelation that the American people are being taxed through the protective tariff for the grasping millionaire, and not the struggling industry or the tolling workman, is exasperating but beneficial.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Calambus as an Artist.
The specimens of Christopher Col Hustling Correspondent—By the way, can you give me an interview on the The apecimens of Christopher Columbus' own attempts at illustrating his voyages are peculiarly interesting, though no high praise can be given them. They are alleged to have been inclosed by Columbus in a letter written by him to Don Raffaele Sanxis, treasurer of the king of Spain. One sketch which he calls "Occanica Classis." is evidently a picture of his own An Unfair Partnership.

"To the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the misery of the partnership with these favorites. is," is evidently a picture of his own ship, no other vessel of the fleet being visible. His bleas of drawing were very defective, but they served the pur-pose he intended.

The Silk Blouse. The blouse of flexible washing-silk preferred by the majority of women to the stiffly-starched, shield-fronted "Vassar" shirt-waist. The former has no obstinate button-holes therefore, and is devoid of the gurrote-like collars which, in torckl weather (even in the in the art of battoning them, notwithstanding years of practice), are instruments of torture. The easy turn-down
collar, Lyconic in style, is the only one
suitable for a blouse walst, as the seft
fabrics usually composing them are not
adapted for the "choker."—N. Y. Post.

THE WIFE OF COLUMBUS.

She Was a Member of a Noble Italo-Por-tuguess Family.

Columbus allied himself by marriage with an Italo-Portuguese family. She whom he was to choose and take to wife was named Felipa Muniz Pere-tuello.

ciated with Dom Henry, of Ariz, in his explorations and discoveries as well because of their family station as by the grace of the infante. Laws like those which in chemistry

govern the affinity of combining atoms, in social intercourse produce personal



daughter of a discoverer. Columbus often went to mass on Sun days and other obligatory days. His residence in Lisbon being near the con-vent of All Saints, he resorted thither to perform his devotions, and in his as-siduous attendance there it was his fate to be attracted by Dona Felipa Muniz until he sought and obtained her in

marriage.

The affection of Columbus for the young Lusitanian doubtless possessed practical features also in view of the tion in his riper age of the work already fully planned in the latter years of his exuberant youth. Moreover, credit-ing his contemporaries as we should, the incomparable pilot displayed two traits capable of turning the head I will not say of Dona Felipa but of every woman-eloquence and personal

His many graces captivated her senses, his eloquence, her mind. Felipa Muniz, daughter of Phillipone Peretrello, and Christopher Columbus were made one, n conformity with religion and law, in holy indissoluble wetlock, in the year 1471. The year following their union a son was born to them who was batized in Lisbon and named Diego.

PORTRAITS OF COLUMBUS.

They Are Almost as Numerous as the Sands by the Seashore. The numerous portraits of Columbus, presenting such wide extremes of appearance as to seem absurd, yet have She found herself in debt even to her own servants. But finally the means were raised by pawning her jewels and borrowing money, and at last the lifelong cherished dream of the discoverer was realized.

Pearance as to seem absurd, yet have enough features in common to provide good material for creating a mental pie-ture of Columbus. In person he was tall and shapely, long-faced and aquilline and had very pale gray eyes. In early life his complexion was very

In the generally accepted historical pictures he is represented as possessed of mustache and pointed beard. At thirty his hair was quite gray. He



LOTTO'S COLUMBUS.

that for fasting and saying all divine

To the eternal infamy of Bobadilla, a Spanish commissioner, Columbus was sent home in chains at the close of his third voyage. The king disclaimed this outrage and freed him; but the great navigator was wounded to the quick and he preserved the chains as heard. "Servate-me, Xristus, Maria, Vosefus,

In his later years he suffered from gout, ophthalmia and other maladies which his many hardships brought on. His sight and hearing were quick and



and he had a great fordness for per-fumes. Even on his voyages he was fond of having his linen, which was very fine, and his gloves scented with essences or more often with dried flowers. Otherwise he was moderate and simple in diet and apparel from taste and on principle; he may be added to the list of great men who con-fined themselves as far as possible to vegetable diet and preferred water to vegetable diet and preferred water to wine. He was scrupulously careful of parb and person, even when he wore the garb of an associate of the order of St. Francis, as he did whenever circum-stances permitted.

There is a splendid echo in this wood, Herr Lehmann. It repeats your call four times, and after a long interval,

too!"
"There's nothing in that, mein frau-tein. When I go to bed at nights at my villa in the Granewald I shout into the wood, 'Willem, wake up!' and the echo wakens me at five prompt the next moraing."—Tagliche Randahau.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Baking

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF? Republicans Say "The Tariff is a Tax, But

Hepithicans say "The Tarks to the Foreigner Pays it."

If this is true, when the tariff upon an imported article happens to be over 100 per cent., the foreigner not only gives us the article for nothing, but pays us to take it.

The McKinley bill provides in sec-

tion 25, and elsewhere, that when a manufacturer uses imported material upon which there are duties, and exports finished goods made from said imported materials, he can go to the treasury of the United States and get back 99 per cent, of the duties which had been collected on the things entering into the construction of the goods which he has sent out of the country. If the foreigner pays the tariff, why is the manufacturer allowed to secure that money? A law which enables our manufacturers to sell to foreigners chesper than to our own citizens is a piece of iniquity which we should oppose.

Again, when the tariff upon sugar was lowered, did not the price of sugar nmediately fall? When the duty upon tin plate was increased, did not the cost of tin plates advance? Do not such facts as these demonstrate by the plainest truths imaginable, that the foreigner does not pay our tariff? Republicaus, however, declare that the foreigner does pay our tariff; but they give the whole thing away when they assert, as they often do, "that the removal of the tariff upon sugar effects a saving of \$60,000,000 annually to the inhabitants of the United States."

Victoria, a provience of Australia has recently imposed a tariff of fifteer cents a can upon our fruit. In this case we are the producer. From a Victorian standpoint we are the foreign-ers. Now, suppose the proprietor of one of our canning establishments receives a letter from Victoria, and another from England, asking for his prices, would be quote prices fifteen cents a can less to the Australian than to the Englishman? Certainly not. The wholesale price of much of the canned fruit in this country is less than fifteen cents a can to all comers.

The republican party claims to be the party of God, the party of high-toned and irreproachable morality. Let us look, from a religious stand point, at the subject of who pays our tariff. One of God's commands is, "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's." When a party favors a scheme, which, as they think, compels foreigners to furnish the money to sup-port our institutions, and pay our debts and taxes for us, are we not justified in concluding that they are guilty of the sin of coveting and are at heart a party of thieves? For it is the very essence of theft to have the desire and intention of securing the fruits of other people's toil without rendering an eqivalent. A. E. Brown.

An Old Humbug. A newly impregnated protectionist has discovered that startling old fact that steel rails once sold for \$155 per ton (sie) and that they are now "hanging around \$30" a ton, having been taxed down to that price. They were once down to "\$21 or \$22," but the taxes being taken off they naturally flew up

This fresh young mind has not yet learned all the facts about steel rails. The discovery of the Bessemer process had some effect in reducing the price of rails. The Gilchrist-Thomas process had more. It enables four men, for instance, to do the work that required

en men ten years ago. In 1873 steel rails sold in this country for \$95.90. In 1885 they sold for \$96. Since then a trust has been formed and rails have gone up to \$30, although the price of Bessemer ore has gone down

In 1878 English steel rails cost \$74. In 1885 they cost \$23.17. In 1893 they cost \$19.44, although the ore in England has advanced \$1.46 a ton. The moral of this, as our beginner in protection economics will learn in time, is that while the inventive genius of man was reducing the cost of steel rails.

thereby cheapening the cost of transporting agricultural and other products, the protective tariff stepped in and caabled a trust to put a stop to the happy state of things, which, however, continued to go on in England.—N. Y.

World

One man in Maryland makes steel blooms. He employs sixty-six men and a boy, and made 3,661 tons of blooms in 1580 at a cost without wages of \$301,522 or an average per ton of \$55. He was then collecting from the people to pay his workmen the "difference in wages," \$00,884.90. His report to the census shows that he paid them only \$18,138 and that he "converted" \$72,546.90 of the trust fund, of which he was trustee, ing the labor of these public paupers without charge. He contributed liberally from this trust fund to the republican campaign fund, and the McKinley bill raised his protection to \$98,497.68 in the face of decreased labor cost, so that he might keep \$50,269.68 from the tax paid by the people to aid his pauper workmen.

What is trust of the contributed liberally forms and she peared the first part of the contributed liberally forms and she might for having the contributed liberally forms and she might for his pauper workmen.

What is true of this Maryland forgenaster is true of every protected em-loyer in the land. His workmen are paupers, supported by a tax on the peo-ple, and the master not only gets their labor without cost, but also appropri-ates to his own use from one-quarter to three-quarters of the money given by the people for their support.—G. E. Wilson.

Four years ago Mr. Harrison had only contempt for "cheapness." Now he argues that the law passed to increase prices has really lowered them. The paradoxes of protection never had made his trembling confession and the The paradoxes of protection never had a more daring adapter than the president. According to him the same law has increased prices to the farmer and made food cheaper to the consumer; has lowered the cost of manufactures by taxing their raw materials; has enabled the producer to pay higher wages by reducing the price of his product.—N

Y. World.

made his trembling confession and the made his trembling confession and the made his trembling confession and the dear girl had said yes, "shall—shal

BABY AND THE BOTTLE. A Story Suggested by a Combination on to

A few days ago a baby left town by train. To be sure, there were others-the mother and father, and the baby's nurse. But these didn't count, for it

was a first baby. The dining-car at-tachment to the baby's train was a The members of the group had disear, and it was just drawing out of the station, when the nurse discovered that the baby's nursing-bottle was missing. on the floor, in the bags, even in the pockets of the unhappy father; there was the nice little pail of cold milk intended to fill the bottle, there was the package of baby food, there was every-

A day's journey without a nursing bottle! "And she's too little to drink thing," wailed the young mother Under such unusual circumstances of storm and stress as this, there was but

one thing to do-to call the porter. And they did it.

The porter reflected. They might telegraph on to the next station, he finally suggested: "Telegraph to the station master to have a man meet the train with a baby's nursing bottle." "Oh, yes!" gasped the mother with ar

air of relief. gladly, and followed the grinning porter down the car.

"See here," said the young man, sllp ping a bill into the black hand, "you'd better tend to the matter and telegrap on ahead to half a dozen stations or se and have bottles sent down. The first one might miss you know, and we must be sure and have a bottle."

'Yes, sir," said the porter, "I understand." And evidently he did. For when the first station he had telegraphed to was reached in came a yout with a nursing bottle. It was put to work at once, and quiet brooded over the car. At the next station there came in a youth with a nursing bottle. gladly received as understudy for th first in case of disaster. When th train stopped again, another nursing bottle appeared in the doorway. Ther the passengers began to smile, and the

most prominent person on the station platform was a man with one of those nmistakable bottles. Then people laughed, and the only unconcerned per son in the car was the baldheaded one for whom all this was going on. At the next station another man and

another bottle. Then the young mother began to get hysterical. "We're perfect sights!" she was heard to whisper excitedly. "We're not an orphan asylum nor a baby farm."

go hastily out and interview the porter once more. This time the medium of exchange was silver. The porter had service and probably a greater one. - N

HIS IDEAL DRESS. He Was Shown a Weman After His Ow

"Talk about wimmin's close," he was bleating discordantly, in a know-it-all voice, "ef I hed my way PA hev 'en muxed up with gew-gaws. I'd jest like "You wouldn't let them wear trainto their dresses?" suggested one of h

'Not muchee I wouldn't."

"No corsets, ch?" 'No, sir; nor stiff-boned waists

would have them rig "Suttenly, suttenly. I'd have 'er wear a broadcloth skirt and a loos jacket for comfort. Ain't that al "Go on."

"Short skirts to be tiny-jist comin

"Somethin' like a veil or a mantill you bet. And I'd have the hair hangin down their back in a nice shiny braid."

"There's women that dress like tha ter-morrow."

that was her style to a dot."
"What was she doin'?" "Selling baskets and moccasins on the dock. She had a blanket over her head." But the crank who knew how a won

an should dress had suddenly disap peared.—Detroit Free Press. The patrolman was before his chief

for having slept on his beat on Sunday

"I am surprised, Officer Sling," said the chief, regretfully," that this charge as been brought againt you."
"So am I, sir." responded the officer.
"You were never guilty of such an offense until you took your present

"Have you any excuse to offer?"
"Yes, sir," said the officer, confidently "there's two churches in every squar of my beat, and I can't get out of hear

#### REMEMBER

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Then the young husband was seen to hastily out and interview the porter In Goods of the Latest Style and Best Quality.

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